

Mapline

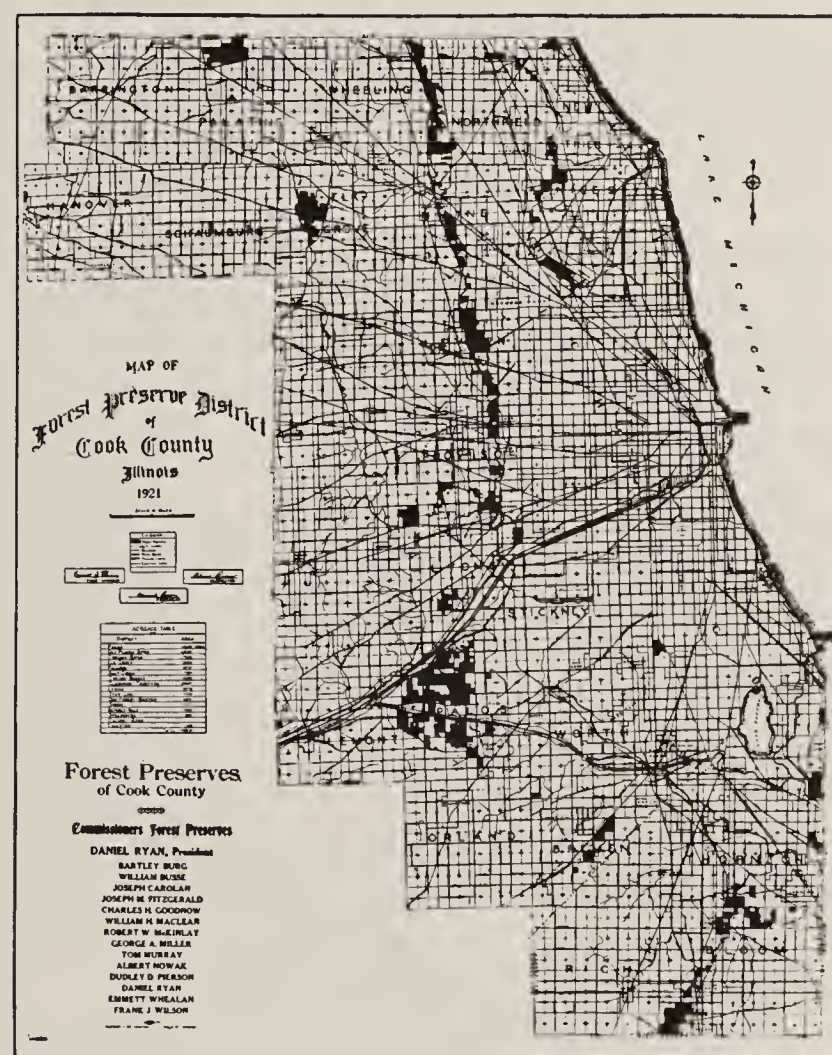
*A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

Number 49 March 1988

Urban Maps: The Forest Preserve District of Cook County, 1916-1928

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the idea of planning a great and beautiful city in the fashion of Haussmann's Paris was popular in urban areas throughout the United States. Chicago was no exception, and while the Burnham Plan for the center of the city is well known and has been well studied, far less has been written about other aspects of Chicago's urban plans. One interesting facet of these plans was a proposal to reshape Chicago's image from that of a grimy industrial city to one in which nature and greenery abounded, to change it from "a sordid and concrete mass of commercial life without romance or the luxury of natural surroundings."

To this end, in early 1904, a number of Chicago citizens came together and organized a group dedicated to securing the lands and the money for creating what they called an Outer Belt Park System to surround the city. One of their members was Jens Jensen, a Danish landscape architect for the West Park Board in Chicago, who was thoroughly familiar with the greenbelt of public forests and parks which typically ringed many of the great cities of Europe; it was Jensen's idea that Chicago could create that same greenbelt for itself out of the largely unsettled forests and open lands in Cook County.



1 "Map of Forest Preserve District of Cook County Illinois 1921," from *The Forest Preserves of Cook County*

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, David Buisseret

MAP OF COOK COUNTY

ILLINOIS

1928

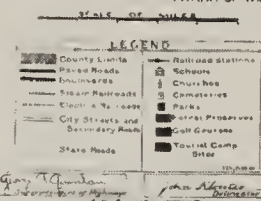
SHOWING

Highways and Forest Preserves

ISSUED BY

Board of County Commissioners

ANTON J. CERMAK, PRESIDENT
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Forest Preserves

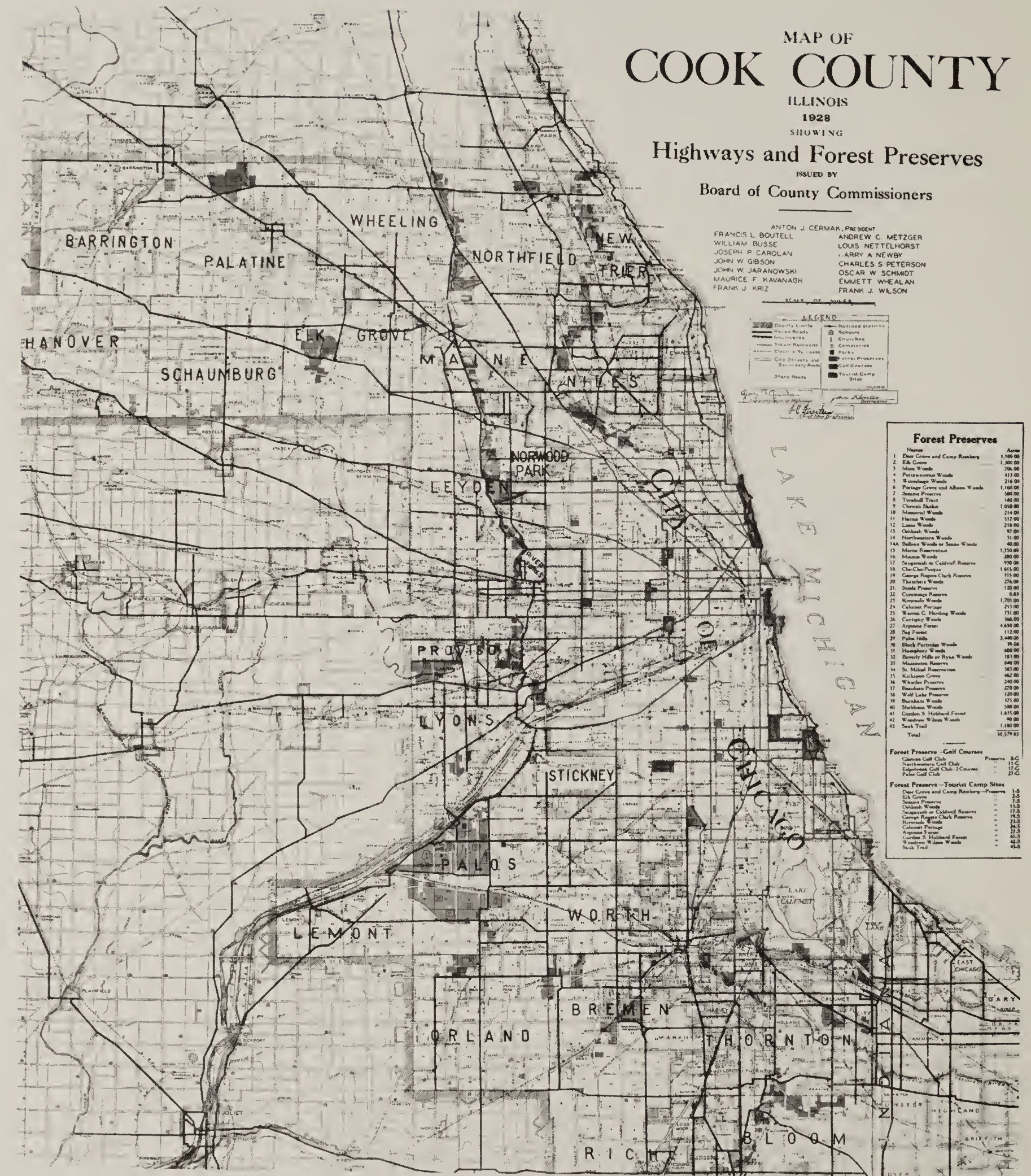
Name	Acres
1 Deer Grove and Camp Reuberg	1,180.00
2 Elk Grove	1,300.00
3 Morse Woods	206.00
4 Portawisconsin Woods	413.00
5 Windage Woods	218.00
6 Portage Grove and Allston Woods	1,160.00
7 Seneca Preserve	360.00
8 Turnish Trust	180.00
9 Chetah Shale	1,050.00
10 Memorial Woods	214.00
11 Harris Woods	117.00
12 Lanes Woods	218.00
13 Oakleaf Woods	97.00
14 Northwestern Woods	31.00
14A Bellows Woods or Seneca Woods	40.00
15 Marine Reservation	1,350.00
16 Miami Woods	280.00
17 Seagannah or Caldwell Reserve	970.00
18 Che-Cha-Paque	1,615.00
19 George Rogers Clark Reserve	115.00
20 Thatchers Woods	276.00
21 Steele Preserve	120.00
22 Cummings Reserve	6.83
23 Riverside Woods	1,705.00
24 Calumet Portage	213.00
25 Warren G. Harding Woods	731.00
26 Canterbury Woods	366.00
27 Argonne Forest	4,690.00
28 Fox Forest	112.00
29 Palms Hills	3,440.00
30 Black Partridge Woods	79.00
31 Hampshire Woods	600.00
32 Beverly Hills or Ryan Woods	181.00
33 Macarthur Reserve	540.00
34 St. Michael Reserve	583.00
35 Kichapoo Grove	462.00
36 Wheatley Preserve	240.00
37 Bannock Preserve	270.00
38 Wolf Lake Preserve	120.00
39 Burnham Woods	175.00
40 Shoshone Woods	580.00
41 Gordon S. Hubbard Forest	1,615.00
42 Wadsworth Woods	90.00
43 South Trail	1,180.00
Total	50,579.83

Forest Preserve - Golf Courses

Name	Preserve	Acres
Clatsop Golf Club	B-C	11.0
Northern Golf Club	B-C	11.0
Edgemoor Golf Club - 3 Courses	B-C	27.0
Palms Golf Club	B-C	27.0

Forest Preserve - Tourist Camp Sites

Name	Preserve	Acres
Deer Grove and Camp Reuberg - Preserve	B-C	1.4
Elk Grove	B-C	7.3
Seneca Preserve	B-C	15.0
Seagannah or Caldwell Reserve	B-C	17.0
George Rogers Clark Reserve	B-C	12.0
Harris Woods	B-C	12.0
Calumet Portage	B-C	26.5
Argonne Forest	B-C	37.0
Gordon S. Hubbard Forest	B-C	41.5
Wadsworth Woods	B-C	41.5
South Trail	B-C	41.5



2 "Map of Cook County Illinois 1928 Showing Highways and Forest Preserves" (The Newberry Library)

By 1909 his proposals were incorporated into the Burnham plan and in 1915 these efforts culminated in the organization of a new legal entity, the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

The first task of the District was to acquire as much undeveloped acreage as it could in the County. To this end, by 1921 the District had accumulated over eighteen thousand acres of preserves (see figure 1, wherein shaded areas designate the lands of the forest preserve), and to this was added another twelve thousand acres by the end of that decade. Looking at the 1921 map, one clearly sees what was the foremost topological feature of the county's lands that contributed to shaping the forest preserve district—the area's waterways. The line of shaded areas beginning at the top, middle of the map (which is also the northernmost border of Cook County), follows the path of the Desplaines River south for around twenty-five miles. This strip along the river was a considerable piece of the available natural forest land of the County and as such made it a logical area in which to create much of the preserves.

Two other pieces of forest-preserve lands also show how the District chose to use the water routes of the county for locating desirable areas for its preserves. The large block of shaded area below and slightly to the left of the Desplaines River preserves has as its northwest border the path followed by the southern branch of the Desplaines River, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Sanitary and Ship Canal; the Calumet Sag Channel cuts through the middle of this area from east to west. The second, albeit much smaller, example is the tiny patches of preserves staked out along the north branch of the Chicago River, shown on the map as the shaded areas located between the Desplaines River and Lake Michigan in the northeast quadrant of the map.

From a distance of eighty years, these early efforts to preserve open green space in an increasingly congested urban conglomeration seem laudable; anyone who has strolled or bicycled the paths in the forest preserves along the Desplaines or Chicago rivers, or picnicked in the groves, knows the pleasures of these open spaces and the feelings of tranquility that these settings evoke. However, what

we seldom consider is how far away from, and inaccessible to, most city dwellers these areas were earlier in the century. As is readily seen from the "Map of Cook County Illinois Showing Highways and Forest Preserves" (figure 2, published in 1928), with only a few exceptions, all the forest preserve areas at this time were located outside of Chicago's borders, and even these are along the periphery. These exceptions are the Sauganash/Caldwell Reserve which is along the north branch of the Chicago River, skirting Milwaukee Avenue to the northern limit of the city (just under Niles township); the Beverly Hills/Ryans Woods Preserve along Western Avenue in the south end of the city at 87th Street (just northeast of the suburb of Evergreen Park); the Beaubien Preserve on the north bank of the Little Calumet River, below Lake Calumet; and the Wolf Lake Preserves located just north of Wolf Lake in the far southeastern corner of the city at the Illinois and Indiana border. In 1928, these four preserves accounted for only 1,503 of the district's 30,579 acres.

Thus, when the lands for the forest preserves were being bought in the 1920s, their location ran directly counter to the location of the County's population. Ninety-five percent of the forest preserves were located outside of the city, while Chicago's population of 2.7 million accounted for just a little less than ninety percent of the County's entire populace. Some of the largest preserve areas were in the least populated sections of the County: the Mors, Pottawatomie, Winnebago, and Portage Grove/Allison Woods along the northern reaches of the Desplaines river contained almost 2,000 acres and yet the townships of Wheeling and Northfield in which they stood had a combined population of 8,571 according to the 1920 Census; the imbalance was even more striking to the south where the Argonne Forest, Sag Forest, and Palos Hills preserves (in Palos township) totaled 8,200 acres in a township of 1,136.

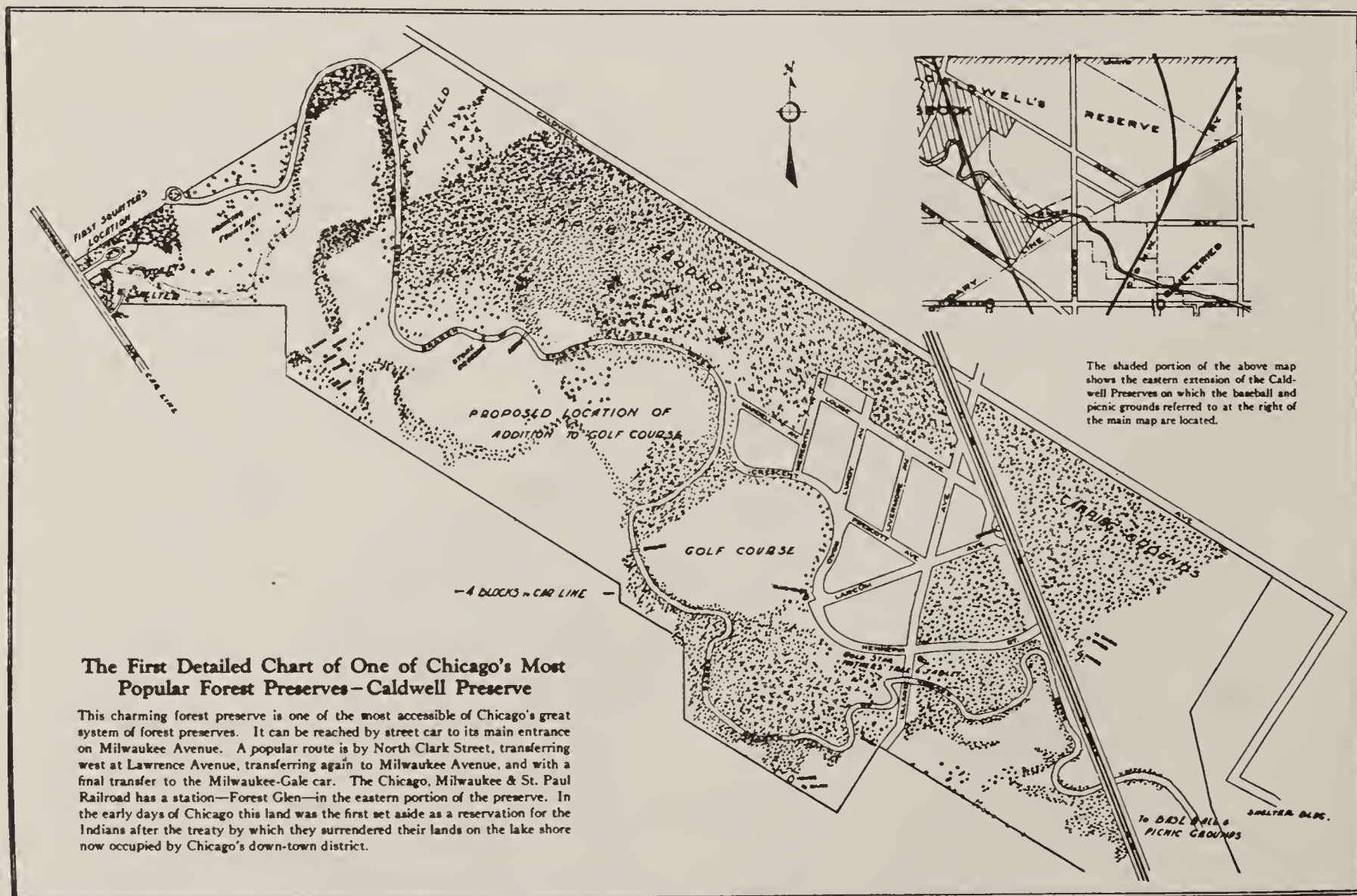
On the one hand, this situation is readily understandable. Cook County outside of Chicago was still only lightly settled, and thus had available lands, and it was also here that were found the forests running along the river banks. Just as importantly, these locations suited the romantic and buco-

lic notions of their staunchest supporters. "Autumnal lights and shadows reflected and cast in the . . . woods, dales and rising and falling meadows"; "the turning of the woods into yellows, reds and all of the variegated colors and tints"; and "the impenetrable silences," all these were paeans suited to remote forested areas and not urban parks. On the other hand, locating the preserves so far away from the people of the city went counter to the rhetoric used by these same backers of the District who extolled the virtues of these open green spaces, and justified the expense of their purchase and maintenance, as benefitting the physical and moral health, the happiness and contentment of the workers of Chicago, and for lowering alcohol abuse and crime rates among the working class.

Clearly one factor at work in the early twentieth century which helps to explain this dichotomy is a difference in spatial perceptions between the District's backers and the masses of people who were

supposed to benefit from the forest preserves. The supporters of the forest preserves were already thinking in terms of reaching all parts of the city and county by automobile. Of the 1,180 acres of the Deer Grove Preserve (located above Palatine on figure 2), the promotional literature described the "beautifully paved roads [that] lead to Deer Grove, which is about twenty-five miles from Chicago." The fact that the overwhelming majority of Chicagoans at the time did not, and could not afford to, own cars seemingly made little impression.

Nor did the fact that almost none of the forest preserves was easily reached by mass transit deter the advocates from declaring otherwise. When promoting the forest preserves they spoke assuredly of how simple it was to get to them from almost anywhere in the city. The brochures and pamphlets published by the Board of Commissioners for the Forest Preserves always gave directions for travel to the individual preserves by car, rail, and elevated



or streetcar lines where possible.

Take, for example, the directions to the Caldwell Preserves, one of the few at least partially within the city. If people were lucky enough to live along one of the city's few diagonal streets, Milwaukee Avenue, they could reach the preserves fairly directly by the Milwaukee Avenue streetcars. Although for anyone living at the southeast end of the street, close to the downtown, this would mean a streetcar ride of some ten miles. This itself would have been a considerably arduous ride in the 1920s, but the majority of the people living on the north side of Chicago did not even live conveniently along Milwaukee, and for them the District guides suggested the following route: take the north Clark Street streetcar, transfer west at Lawrence Avenue, transfer north again at Milwaukee Avenue, and make a final transfer to the Milwaukee-Glen car (the one that brought the traveler up to the Preserve). A round trip along these lines must have exhausted a considerable part of any picnicker's outing.

Directions for reaching other preserves by mass transit were similar to the above. Because of Chicago's grid system of streets, most streetcar lines crossed the city at right angles rather than in diagonal or circular patterns; this often made any journey on mass transit longer and more complicated than it might have been otherwise. Moreover, travelers often had to walk a mile or so after they left the streetcar. Using the commuter railroad lines generally posed similar problems. Although a number of the preserves were located close to these lines, many Chicagoans did not live close enough to the commuter rails for them to be any easier to use than the streetcar lines, nor could people necessarily afford the round-trip fare.

Despite the protests of the Chicago Federation of Labor that what Chicago needed was not an outer belt of grand parks and preserves but "small parks in the congested districts where the children of the workers may have freedom and safe pleasures," and that it was the "men who ride about in

automobiles" who were backing the forest preserve scheme, the Forest Preserve District was created and within five years of its inauguration it had carefully mapped out its acquired lands. Figure 3, a map of Caldwell Woods, is typical of the maps drawn up of the individual preserves. It delineates the wooded areas, picnic grounds, the playing fields, golf course, camp grounds, and the horse barns; the streets and paths crossing the Preserve are marked, as are such amenities as drinking fountains, toilets, and the shelter building which is a hallmark of the Cook County preserves. In this map too, one can see the Chicago River running through the center of the preserves and how the preserve is laid out on either side. Although this preserve was a bit more elaborate than some others, in principle all the forest preserves were to be designed along these lines, so that this map makes a good example of how the District intended to use its lands.

The urban sprawl of Cook County has now hemmed in the forest preserves and, whether or not the people of Chicago and Cook County approved of the concept in the early part of this century, their inheritors now have these oases of green planted firmly in their midst. Nonetheless, whatever the benefit of these lands to the citizens, it is still to be doubted that they have produced the "better citizens, a better commonwealth and a better nation, better business" that the advocates of the Forest Preserve District once claimed they would.

References

- Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County, *The Forest Preserves of Cook County* (Chicago, 1921).
- Chicago Federation of Labor, *Minutes of Monthly Meetings*, (November 5, 1905).
- Foreman, Henry G., *The Recreation Needs of Chicago* (Chicago: Outer Belt Park Commission, 1904).

Maureen A. Flanagan

Smith Center Assistant Director

3 "The First Detailed Chart of One of Chicago's Most Popular Forest Preserves—Caldwell Preserve," from *The Forest Preserves of Cook County*

Map Talk

A map says to you, "Read me carefully, follow me closely, doubt me not." It says, "I am the earth in the palm of your hand. Without me, you are alone and lost."

And indeed you are. Were all the maps in this world destroyed and vanished under the direction of some malevolent hand, each man would be blind again, each city be made a stranger to the next, each landmark become a meaningless signpost pointing to nothing.

Yet, looking at it, feeling it, running a finger along its lines, it is a cold thing, a map, humourless and dull, born of calipers and a draughtsman's

board. That coastline there, that ragged scrawl of scarlet ink, shows neither sand nor sea nor rock; it speaks of no mariner, blundering full sail in wakeless seas, to bequeath, on sheepskin or a slab of wood, a priceless scribble to posterity. This brown blot that marks a mountain has, for the casual eye, no other significance, though twenty men, or ten, or only one, may have squandered life to climb it. Here is a valley, there a swamp, and there a desert; and here is a river that some curious and courageous soul, like a pencil in the hand of God, first traced with bleeding feet.

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Detail from "Carte du Hault Dauphiné" (1604) from *Le Dauphiné et Ses Confins*, Jean de Beins



Smith Center Announcements

New Publications

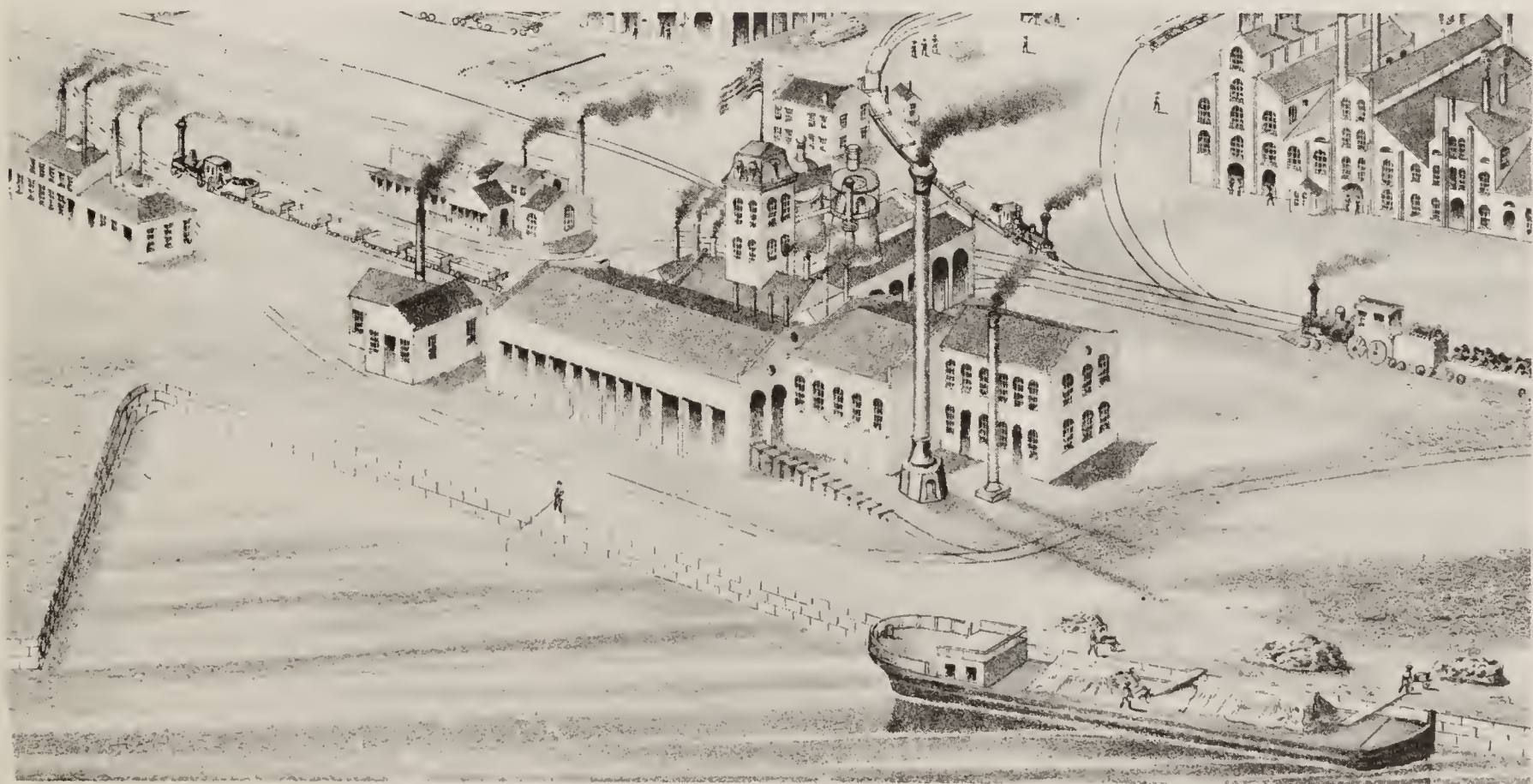
The Center has recently published its Occasional Publication No. 2, *On the Origin of Portolan Charts* by Jonathan T. Lanman. In this work, Lanman makes a brief review of the various solutions that have been proposed to explain the origins of these charts, and then presents new evidence to support his own conclusion that "the early portolan charts were drawn primarily from data supplied by the early Italian *portolani*." This publication is available from the Center for \$8.00 plus \$2.00 for postage and handling.

The Center and the Holzheimer Research and Publication Project at The Newberry Library are publishing the *Sanuto Globe Gores*. This publication contains twenty-four fullsize gore facsimiles of one of the largest surviving sets of terrestrial globe gores (68.6cm diameter). The gores are reproduced on handmade folio sheets 9 × 24 inches and are accompanied by a nineteen-page illustrated monograph. The monograph has been written by David

Woodward and handprinted by him at the Juniper Press. In the monograph, Woodward explores the attribution of the globe gores to the Sanuto brothers, the physical evidence, including engraving styles and watermarks, and the source maps employed for the geographic detail. The facsimile gores and the hardbound monograph are contained in cloth-covered, drop-spine box of archival quality. The *Sanuto Globe Gores* is available from the Smith Center at \$395.00 plus \$5 for postage and handling.

Exhibit of the Illinois and Michigan Canal

An exhibit of maps, photographs, and drawings depicting the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, along with illustrations of canal building in Europe and of the Erie Canal, will open on 22 May 1988 at the Illinois State Museum, Lockport Gallery, Lockport, Illinois. This exhibit is sponsored jointly by the Smith Center, Lewis University, the Lockport Gallery, and the Chicago Maritime Society. It will run until mid-August of this year. Further information regarding the exhibit may be obtained from the Smith Center or by calling the Lockport Gallery (815/838-7400). A poster and catalog of the exhibit will also be available.



Smith Center Fellows

There will be two new Smith Center Fellows in residence at the Library during the first half of this year.

Sylvia Tomasch, Assistant Professor of English at Carleton College, arrived in early January and will be here for six months. She is researching the relationships between medieval geographical conceptions and literary and artistic works by examining such diverse sources as portolans, mappae mundi, travel itineraries and travel lore, scientific treatises, illuminated miniatures, and the works of Chaucer, Dante and other medieval poets. The aim of her project is to discover what were the medieval conceptions of the physical world and what consequences these conceptions had for artistic discourse in the Middle Ages. While here at the Newberry she plans to make a good start on her book tentatively titled *The Medieval Geographical Imagination: Cartography, Art, and Literature in the Later Middle Ages*.

Rainer Vollmar, Professor of Geography at the University of Mainz, Germany will arrive in early March and stay for two or possibly three months. At the Newberry he plans to research further a book on the general topic of the organization of space and urban development by studying historical plans and views of German settlements in the United States.

Nebenzahl Lectures

The ninth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography will be held at The Newberry Library on 10–12 November 1988. The topic of this series will be “Rural Images: the Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds.” The lecture series will be international with Professor Paul Harvey of the University of Durham and Sarah Bendall of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Barry Higman of the University of the West Indies, and David Buisseret of the Smith Center and Ann Graham of the Texas State Historical Association giving the presentations on English, Jamaican, Mexican, and North American estate plans.

Newberry Acquisitions

The Library has recently acquired a large *Plan of the Island of Dominica*, published at London in 1776 and drawn by chief surveyor John Byres. During the 1770s, Byres surveyed not only Dominica, but also Saint Vincent, Tobago, and Bequia; his maps were once no doubt quite widely diffused, but have now become rare.

This map is interesting in itself, but takes on its full value when combined with a booklet published at London in 1777 (which the Library has in photostat) entitled *References to the Plan of the Island of Dominica as surveyed from the Year 1765 to 1773*. This booklet lists virtually all the proprietors in the island by name, setting them out by parishes, which were the common administrative subdivision in many of the British West Indian islands.

Dominica had (and has) ten parishes, with names such as St. John, St. Andrew, St. Peter, and so forth. These parishes are marked on the map, with St. Andrew, for instance, on the upper right. Within each parish are numbers on the map, corresponding to the numerical list in the booklet. The parishes vary in their numbers of proprietors, but the largest have about 130 of them. Alongside the names are the acreages held, varying from 10 to about 300.

The names are very suggestive of the mixed origins of the proprietors. There are Anglosaxon patches in the list with names such as Weir, Hunt, and Malcolm giving way abruptly to francophone names such as Desmoulin, Chaviteau, and La Fond. Here and there are also such mentions as “Scipio (a free Negro).” It would be a very interesting exercise to take this map, and plot the data on to a modern map of Dominica, so as to bring out the areas of settlement by people of different origins, the size of holdings in different parts of the island, and so forth.

This map makes a very happy companion for the map of Jamaica described in *Mapline* 41 (1986), for both offer almost exhaustive descriptions of the patterns of landholding at an early period for a relatively restricted area that ought to tempt some readers into analyzing them.



PLAN
OF THE ISLAND OF
DOMINICA
LAID DOWN BY ACTUAL SURVEY
under the Direction of
THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS
for the Sale of Lands
IN THE
CEDED ISLANDS
BY
JOHN BYRNE
Chief Surveyor
1877

Briefly Noted

Obituary

Mapline and the staff of the Smith Center were saddened to learn of the death of Helen Ristow, wife of librarian and historian Walter W. Ristow. Mrs. Ristow passed away on 18 September 1987. We send our condolences to Dr. Ristow and his family.

Conferences and Exhibitions

The **Maine Humanities Council** is sponsoring a conference titled "The Land of Norumbega: A Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration and Settlement of Maine and the Northeast" to be held 2-3 December 1988 in Portland, Maine. Abstracts for papers relating to any aspect of the subject are being solicited from historians, geographers, cartographers, anthropologists, and art historians. The conference will coincide with an exhibit on cartography at the Portland Museum of Art. Funding for this conference has been received from the National Endowment for the Humanities. For further information contact the Maine Council at P.O. Box 7202, Portland, ME 04112, (207) 773-5051.

The **University of Wisconsin, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections** and the **History of Cartography Project** recently sponsored an exhibition of maps called "Images of Asia: Maps by European Travelers, 16th-18th Century." A catalog and poster of the exhibit are available for \$5.00 postage paid.

To commemorate the arrival of Captain George Vancouver on the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America in 1792, **Simon Fraser University** will host in April 1992 an international and interdisciplinary conference on exploration and discovery. The conference will provide an opportunity for the presentation of new research on social, cultural, economic,



Detail of "Trinity Estate," from *A picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica*

scientific, technological, and literary aspects of exploration and discovery in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries with attention to all parts of the world but particularly to the North Pacific. Please direct inquiries, suggestions, or comments to Vancouver Conference on Exploration and Discovery, Department of History, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5A 1S6 (604) 291-4441. If you wish to be on the mailing list please write to the same address.

Fellowships and Awards

The **Society for the History of Discoveries** announces its first annual Prize Essay Contest for young scholars. This competition is designed for persons under the age of 28 who will not have received a doctoral degree before 2 March 1988. Essays must be original work, unpublished, written in English, and of no more than 6,000 words in length; they may deal with any topic appropriate to the theme of the history of discoveries, including voyages, travels, biography, history, cartography, techniques and technology. Essays will be judged on their originality, literacy, and contribution of new knowledge and insight to the field. The decision will be announced on or before 1 September 1988; the winner will receive a prize of \$500 and an invitation to present the paper at the annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries. The prize-winning essay will also be published in the Society's Journal *Terrae Incognitae*. Essays should be postmarked on or before 1 June 1988 and addressed to Jonathan T. Lanman, Chair, SHD Prize Essay Contest, 9120 Burdette Road, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Congratulations to **Bernard V. Gutsell**, founder and editor of *Cartographica*, who has been awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws at York University.

Publications Available

The Limestone Press has available a limited number of copies of Leo Bagrow's two-volume history of Russian Cartography, edited by Henry W. Castner. *A History of the Cartography of Russia up to 1600* (volume 1) and *A History of Russian Cartog-*

raphy up to 1800 (volume 2) have been edited and updated by Professor Castner. Volume 1 considers European attempts at mapping the Russian lands from ancient times to the initiation of mapping activities in Russia; Volume 2 then considers the Russian efforts at mapping their own country. The price for both volumes is \$20.00 (Canadian) prepaid. For overseas orders, add \$4.00 for postage and handling. Send orders to The Limestone Press, P.O. Box 1604, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C8 Canada.

Maps and Catalogs Available

The *Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813*, a graphic representation of the losses suffered by Napoleon's army during its Russian campaign, drawn by the French engineer Charles Joseph Minard in 1861, is now available in poster format, 15" x 22". Order from Graphics Press, Box 430, Cheshire, CT 06410; \$10.00 for a single copy, \$8.00 each for multiple copies.

Catalog of Historic City Plans and Views, listing facsimile maps of city plans and views from the U.S., Canada, Latin America and Europe, and including a limited number of facsimiles for Australia and Asia, is available from Historic Urban Plans, Box 276, Ithaca, NY 14851.

The New Maps Catalog, a bibliographic reference work identifying all new maps produced by commercial and government sources and recently cataloged by large map libraries is a new publication now available. It will arrange maps by subject area within geographic regions and will include maps for use in mineral exploration, demographic analysis, hydrography, agriculture, recreation, navigation, among others. For information, contact Ward and Associates, 323 E. William, Suite 66, Ann Arbor, MI 48104, (313) 665-3520.

Recent Publications

Plantation Acres: An Historical Study of the Irish Land Surveyor and His Maps/J.H. Andrews. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1985. ISBN 0-901-905-35-6 (Order from the Ulster Historical Foundation, 68 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast BT9 6NY, Northern Ireland.)

The history of surveying is a neglected aspect of the history of cartography. Dr. Andrews, Professor of Geography at Trinity College, Dublin, has contributed several articles to this meager bibliography and now adds an excellent full-length monograph to the small shelf which includes Sarah Hughes's *Surveyors and Statesmen: Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia*. Andrews covers all aspects of his topic from medieval descriptions through the beginnings of measured survey in the sixteenth century to the late nineteenth century dominance of Ordnance Survey maps. The scope of his inquiry is admirably full, with chapters on early colonial "plantation" surveys, on the Irish land system, on the style of the surveyors' maps, on surveying as a tool of planning and engineering, on the social and demographic characteristics of the surveyors, and on the tools and techniques they used. His account is fully documented by evidence drawn from governmental and private archives, official reports, contemporary newspapers, textbooks, and from the maps themselves. The history of land surveying is so intimately connected to economic, legal, and agricultural circumstances that national surveys like this one may be the only sensible way to approach the topic. Certainly, despite its focus on the Irish case, there is a great deal here that can be applied to surveying generally. Andrews has given us a highly readable model of what might be accomplished for other countries.

Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. for Cartography and Remote Sensing Imagery (Maps, Charts, Aerial Photography, Satellite Images, Cartographic Literature and Geographic Information Systems)/Ralph E. Ehrenberg. Washington: Smithsonian In-

stitution Press, 1987. ISBN 0-87474-406-7 (cloth) and 0-87474-407-5 (pbk). (Order from the Smithsonian Press, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 2100, Washington, D.C. 20560, \$29.95/\$15.00.)

It is an open secret that Washington is stuffed with maps. The Library of Congress and the National Archives alone, with four million and 1.8 million maps respectively, have made this city a mecca for historians of cartography, particularly American cartography. But as this guide of 385 closely-packed pages reveals, these institutions do not begin to exhaust the cartographic resources in the capital. Summarizing the content of more than 200 collections, containing 50,000 atlases, 9.2 million maps, and 17 million aerial photographs and remote sensing images is a daunting task, undertaken with remarkable thoroughness by Ehrenberg and his consultants Joseph W. Wiedel and John A. Wolter. Even summarizing the summary in a one-paragraph review is impossible. Suffice it to say that one has the greatest confidence in the compiler, a respected cartographic hand with more than twenty years experience in both the National Archives and the Library of Congress. This is emphatically *not* a once-over-lightly guide of the type commissioned by publishers for the library market. It is a thorough, intelligent review of the collections aimed at the working scholar and citing a wealth of specific personal and geographical names, titles, techniques, dates, and formats. Ignoring all nonhistorical records, a cursory glance discloses a nineteenth-century Arabic map of Constantinople, a manuscript globe by Caspar Vopel, letters by William Morris Davis, maps of American troop hospitals (1818-65), thirty-five linear feet of records on Ohio place names, and a film showing mapmaking at Rand McNally in 1939. Appendices list map stores and distributors, inexpensive housing and transportation options, and government holidays. There are indices to personal names, subjects, geographic areas, and institutions. The indices lead only to an institutional entry, not a page, and while some entries are long (that on the National Archives

fills twenty-six pages), this is really a blessing in disguise. The gain in serendipitous discovery from reading complete entries will far outweigh the loss of time. Phone numbers, too. The mind boggles! Buy your ticket to Washington, then buy this book. Better yet, buy the book first — you'll probably need another week there.

Proceedings of the First San Salvador Conference: Columbus and His World/compiled by Donald T. Gerace. College Center of the Finger Lakes, Fort Lauderdale, 1987. 360 p., numerous maps and drawings. ISBN 0-935909-23-0 (Order from the College Center of the Finger Lakes, Bahamian Field Station, 270 Southwest 34 Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315, \$18.00 plus \$1.50 for shipping.)

This summary of the proceedings of a conference held on the island of San Salvador in November of 1986 has come out with remarkable speed. It has many articles on subjects remote from *Mapline's* normal interests, but it also contains several contributions whose argument depends on the evidence of early maps, and others for which cartographic evidence is very important.

Exhibition Catalogs

Fonti Cartografiche nell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli/M.A. Martullo Arpago, L. Castaldo Manfredonia, I. Principe, and V. Valerio, eds. Naples: Archivio di Stato di Napoli, 1987. (For information on ordering contact La Segreteria, Archivio di Stato di Napoli, Via Grande Archivio 5, 80132 Napoli, ITALIA.)

In July of 1987 the Archivio di Stato di Napoli cosponsored a conference titled "Fonti Cartografiche e Storia" (see *Mapline* 47, September 1987). As part of the conference the Archivio mounted an exhibition of cartographic sources from its collections and this volume is the catalog which accompanied that exhibition. The two aims of the exhibition were to document through cartographic resources the history of the city of Naples, that of the surrounding countryside, the relationship between city and countryside, and

some of history of the south of Italy (Il Mezzogiorno) — especially when all the territory was part of the Kingdom of Sicily — and to present the holdings within the Archivio's various collections in an organized and usable fashion. Thus the catalog is first grouped into five sections — Diplomatic and Political, the Royal House including private archives, Administrative and Financial, Judicial, and Military — and the 131 maps, plans, *vedute*, and prospects dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth century (the bulk of which are eighteenth and nineteenth century) are presented by archival holding within the appropriate section. For instance, under diplomatic and political one finds represented the holdings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which include the "Pianta della zona di confine del Regno di Napoli tra il Monte Cereso e il fiume Castellano," dating from 1786 that sketched out the territory between Mt. Cereso and the river Castellano that was the object of a dispute between a baron and the Kingdom of Naples. The catalog gives a short description of each of almost fifty holdings in the Archivio; and accompanying each of the 131 maps is a title, date, author's name, size, scale (where applicable), and a short description. As the editors carefully explain in their introductory essays, they deliberately defined cartographic sources as broadly as possible. Thus, in this catalog, one can find such items as the "Piano dimostrativo della marina di Lecce e del suo cordone marittimo" (1743) which maps the military measures taken along the entire coast of the contemporary province of Puglia to guard against a plague; numerous maps, some of which are part of the holdings of the appeals court of Naples, drawn in attempt to prove ownership or control over disputed territories; and the beautifully colored sixteenth-century "Copia della pianta di Castiglione in Terra d'Otranto" which designates the major landmarks of the terrain, (including boundary stone, *pietra delimita*), the exact boundaries of which were being disputed by three landholders. This catalog is an excellent resource for anyone interested in researching the cartography, geography, or history of Naples and southern Italy.

La città di Napoli tra vedutismo e cartografia: piante e vedute dal XV al XIX secolo/Giulio Pane e Vladimiro Valerio, eds., under the auspices of the Archival Superintendent for Campania. Grimaldi & C. Editori: Naples, 1987. (For information on ordering contact Grimaldi & C. Editori, Via Bausan 61, 80121 Napoli, ITALIA.)

Several scholars in southern Italy have been making a concerted effort to gather, catalog, and appraise the cartographic holdings in the archives, both public and private, in that region of the country. This catalog—which is really a book of over 400 pages in length—of an exhibit held in Naples in January-March 1988 is one of the excellent products of their efforts. The editors note that their purpose is to compile a thorough historical urban cartography of Naples, both to present a catalog, but perhaps even more importantly to compile a graphic record which contemporary urban historians, architects, and others interested in restoring the historical center of the city can use in their work. In their endeavor they have succeeded admirably. Beginning with the woodcuts of Jacopo Filippo Foresti and Hartmann Schedel which depict the city in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the editors have gathered together and commented on such diverse urban maps as panoramas in lithograph; mid-nineteenth century topographical plans of the city's various quarters, each of which includes an index of notable places and objects within the quarter; and the 35-folio "Mappa topografica della città di Napoli e de'suoi contorni," done in 1775 by Giovanni Carafa. The illustrations are accompanied by short introductions that carefully explain them, place them in their historical context, and at times comment on their creative development and note the geographic and historical errors within them. The author, size, and collection location of each illustration is also noted. In its attention to the details of the urban mapping of the growth of Naples, this collection is a valuable resource; it is also a reminder of the worth of historical urban plans and maps for urban historians, geographers, planners, and architects.

Early Images of Terra Sancta: Maps of the Holy Land/David A. Cobb and Nancy J. Vick, Curators. Rare Books and Special Collections Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: 1987. (Order from University of Illinois Library Friends, 227 University Library, 1408 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801 \$7.95.)

This small catalog is based on the exhibition held at the Rare Books and Special Collections Library, from holdings in that Library and the Map and Geography Library at the University of Illinois. The catalog contains six illustrations, including "Terra Sancta" by Abraham Ortelius from his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* and "Canaan" from the *Bishop's Bible* of Archbishop Parker (London, 1572) by the goldsmith and instrument maker Humphrey Cole—the last an exceedingly rare map because it was not included in all copies of the Bible, and of added interest because it is the only known map by Cole. Accompanying these quite beautiful illustrations is a text explaining the chronology of the mapping of the Holy Land from the sixth to the eighteenth centuries.

Liberty's Legacy: Our Celebration of The Northwest Ordinance and The United States Constitution/The Ohio Historical Society, 1987. 116 p., numerous color and black-and-white plates. ISBN 0-87758-020-0 (Order from The Ohio Historical Society, 1985 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211.)

This sumptuous catalog has been produced to accompany an exhibition celebrating the events of 1787, which is due to travel throughout the Midwest during the next months. It is of interest to *Mapline* readers because of its excellent reproductions of several rarely-seen maps, including a manuscript map of the "Cantonment of the Forces in N. America 1766" (Clements Library) and an early township-and-range map signed by Rufus Putnam (also Clements Library).

Calendar

16 March 1988

This is a tentative date for the next meeting of the Michigan Map Society which will be held at the Clements Library of the University of Michigan. The subject will be the Civil War. On **13 April** Mike Knes will show the Society through the collection of the Detroit Public Library.

17 March 1988

Dr. J.B. Harley, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will address the Chicago Map Society on the topic "Elephants for Want of Towns: Another Look at Map Decoration." On **21 April** the Society has rescheduled the talk (originally planned for January) by Dr. Simone Zurawski on "Jacques Callot's Plan of the Siege of Breda, 1625." At the Society's meeting of **19 May** Chris Baruth, Map Librarian of the American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will speak about the History of the U.S. Great Lakes Survey.

1 April 1988

Alice Hudson will speak to the New York Map Society. She will present slides of the Old Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England, and slides of scientific instruments, such as astrolabes, sundials and chronometers, from the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich. On **15-17 April** the Society will hold a joint meeting with the Delaware Valley Map Society in Philadelphia and on **7 May** Joseph Porder will present a lecture to the members of the Society on "Cartography in Antiquity."

6-10 April 1988

The annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers will be held in Phoenix, AZ. For further information contact: AAG Annual Meeting, 1710 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, 202/234-1450; Malcolm Comeaux, Local Arrangements Chair, Department of Geography, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 602/965-

7533; or Leland R. Peterson, Program Chair, Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, 602/621-1652.

21-22 April 1988

The Spring Meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries will take place. It will be hosted by Jim O'Donnell, library, Division of Geology and Planetary Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125.

7-11 August 1988

The 26th Annual Conference of Urban and Regional Information Systems will meet at the Los Angeles Hilton, Los Angeles, CA. The theme of the meeting will be "Mapping the Future." For information contact URISA, 319 C Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

6-9 November 1988

The Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign will sponsor the 30th Allerton Institute, a three-day conference addressing the preservation and conservation of nonbook materials, including maps, found in archives, libraries, museums, and other depositories. For information, contact the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 410 David Kinley Hall, 1407 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801, (207) 333-3280.

10-12 November 1988

The ninth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography will be held at The Newberry Library. The title of this series is "The Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds." For information, contact the Smith Center at the Library. (See **Smith Center Announcements**.)

April 1992

An international and interdisciplinary conference on exploration and discovery hosted by Simon Fraser University. (See description in *Briefly Noted* section.)